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ETATEMENT NADE BY ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL UNIONS BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL, 24 COUNTA 1008

Mr. President,

Today the United Nations faces a moment of grave responsibility. What is at stake is not just the interests of the parties directly involved, nor just the interests of all Member States, but the very fate of markind. If today the United Nations should grave itself ineffective, it may have proved itself so for all time.

In the pirodmotances, not only as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations but as a human being, I would be failing in my duty if I did not empress my profound howe and conviction that materation, self-recursint and good sense will graveil over all other considerations. In this cituation, where the very emistence of mankind is in the balance, I derive some consolation from the fact that there is some common ground in the resolutions introduced in the Council. Irrespective of the face of those resolutions, that common ground remains. It calls for urgent negatiations between the parties directly involved, though, as I call earlier, the rest of the world is also an interested party. In this contains I cannot help empressing the view that some of the measures proposed or taken, which the Council is called upon to approve, are very unusual, and I might pay even expressionery, except in Wertime.

At the request of the Permanent Representatives of a large number of Member Governments, who have discussed the matter amongst themselves and with me, I have sent, through the Permanent Representatives of the two Governments, the following identically worded message to the President of the United States of America and the Chairman of the Gouncil of Ministers of the USS:

"I have been asked by the Fermanent Representatives of a longe number of Member Governments of the United Notions to address an urgant appeal to you in the present critical situation. These Pegresentatives feel that in the interest of international peace and security all concerned should refrain from any action which may aggravate the cituation and bring with it the rish of war. In their view it is important that time should be given to enable the parties concerned to get together with a view to resolving the present crisis peacefully and normalizing the cituation in the Caribbean.

This involves on the one head the voluntary suspension of all arms shipments to Cuba, and also the voluntary suspension of the querentine measures involving the searching of ships bound for Cuba. I believe that such voluntary suspension for a period of but to three weals will greatly ease the situation and give time to the publics concerned to meet and discuss with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the problem. In this context I shall globily make myself available to all parties for whatever convices I may all able to perform. I ungently appeal to Your Excellency to give immediate consideration of this processes. I have sent an identical message to the President of the United States of America."

Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the WDSR."

. . . .

I should also like to take this bocacion to aliress an ungent appeal to the Procident and the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. Yesterday Arthologor Carolo-Indusuategui of Cuba recalled the words of his Precident, words which were othered from the procram of the General According just over two weeks ago, and I guote:

"Note the United State: able to give us proof, by which and dead, that it would not communit algression against our pountry, that, we dealers soleanly before you here this now, it mesopone would be unnecessary and our army redundant."

Here again I feel that on the besid of dispussion, some common ground may be found through which a way may be tried out of the present impace. I believe it would also contribute greatly to the same end if the construction and development of major military facilities and installations in Suba could be suggested during the period of nanotications.

in Precisent, I now note a map color appeal to the parties concerned to enter into negotiations immediately, even this night, if possible, irrespective of any other procedures which may be available or which build be involved.

I realize that if my agreed is headed, the first subject to be discussed will be the modalities, and that all parties concerned will have to agree to comply with those responsibilities which fall on them before any agreement as a whole could become effective. If hope, however, that the hool for each discussion will not deter the parties concerns from unfectabling these discussions. In my view it would be short-eighted for the parties concerned to seek assurances on the end result before the negatiations have even begun.

I have crated in my message to both the President of the Whited States of America and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USDR that I shall gladly make myself available to all parties for whatever services I may be able to perform. I remain that plains now.

During the seventeen years that have partial since the end of World War II, there has never been a more dangerous or closer confrontation of the major powers. At a time when the danger to world peace was less immediate, or so it appears by comparison, my distinguished predecessor said:

"The principles of the Charter are, by far, greater than the Organization in which they are subtiled, and the aims which they are to safeguard are holier than the policies of any single nation or people." He went on to say: "The discretion and impartiality...imposed on the Secretary-General by the character of his immediate task may not degenerate into a policy of expediency...A Secretary-General cannot serve on any other assumption than that -- within the necessary limits of human frailty and honest differences of opinion -- all Member Mations honour their pledge to observe all articles of the Charter..."

It is after considerable deliberation that I have decided to send the two messages to which I have referred earlier, and likewise I have decided to make this brief intervention tonight before the Security Council including the appeal to the President and Prime Minister of Cuba.

I hope that at this moment, not only in the Council Chamber but in the world outside, good sense and understanding will be placed above the anger of the moment or the gride of nations. The path of nagotiation and compromise is the only course by which the peace of the world can be secured at this critical moment.

President, I thank you.

* *** *



Mr. President,

Today the United Nations faces a moment of grave responsibility. Meet is at stake is not just the interests of the parties directly involved, nor just the interests of all Member States, but the very face of mankind. If today the United Nations should prove itself ineffective, it wenter have proved itself so for all time.

In the directed ness, but only is uning learetary-leneral of the United Nationa but so a human being, I would be failing in my duty if I did not express by profound hope and conviction that moderation, cell-rectaring and just sense will prevail over all other considerations. In this convention, where the very existence of marking is in the behave, I begive some consolation from the first that there is some consolation from the first that there is some consolation. Impreparative of the face of those heschations, that counted ground remains. It calls for urgent negotiations retween the parties directly involved, though, as I

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"I have been asked by the Fermanent Regretentatives of a large number of Member Governments of the United Nations to address an urgent appeal to you in the present critical situation. These Representatives feel that in the inverset of international pools and security all concerned should refrain from any notion which may aggrevate the situation and bring with it the rich of war.

In their view it is important that time should be given to enable the parties concerned to get together with a view to resolving the present crisis teacefully and normalizing the situation in the Caribbean. This involves on the one hand the voluntary sustension of all arms shitments to Cuba, and also the voluntary sustension of the quarantine measures involving the searching of shirs bound for Guba. I believe that such voluntary suspension for a period of two to three weeks will greatly ease the situation and give time to the parties concerned to meet and discuss with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the problem. In this context I shall gladly make myself available to all parties for whatever services I may be able to perform. I urgently acreal to Your Excellency to give immediate consideration to this message. I have sent an identical message to the President of the United States of America." Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR."

I should also like to take this occasion to address an urgent appeal to the President and the Prime Minister of the

Revolutionary Government of Outa. Yesterday Ambassador
Curcia-Inchausterii of Outa recalled the words of his President,
words which were uttered from the rottrum of the General Assembly
just over two weeks ago, and I quote:

"Were the United States able to give up proof, by word and ited, that it would not carry out aggression against our country, then, we declars collectily before you here and now, our weapons would be unnecessary and our army redundant."

Here again I feel that on the basis of discussion, some common ground may be found through which a way may be remain traced two of the precent imposes. I believe it would also contribute greatly be the same end if the construction and development of major military facilities and installations in Cuba could be suspended furing the period of negotiations.

"In Precise, I now make a most solemn appeal to the parties concerned to enter into negotiations immediately, even this night, if possible, irrespective of any other procedures which may be available on which could be invoked.

I realize that if my appeal is heeded, the first subject to be discussed will be the modalities, and that all parties concerned will have to agree to comply with three responsibilities which fall on them before any agreement as a whole could become effective. I hope, however, that the need for such discussion will not deter the parties concerned from undertaking these discussions. In my view it would be short-sighted for the parties concerned to seek assurances on the eni result before the negotiations have even begun.

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Mr. President, I thank you.



RMR

Department of State

UNGLASSIFIED. Control : 17982 . at. an October 25, 1962 Rec'd: 12:48 a.m. FROM: NEW YORK 70: LEGLASSIFY CC () EXCLOSE () DECLASSILY IN PART 58 () DENY () Fion-responsive info. 1449. OCTOBER 24, 12 A.M. С FOI, EO or PA exemptions ŠP OADR I.) DOWNGRADE TS to () S or () C, OADR () CLASSIFY as __ Е. PRIORITY SAL تيار. EMERGENCY SC ON CUBA AFA EUR FOL IS TEXT U THANT'S STATEMENT MADE EVENING 24 OCT IN SC: FΕ NEA MR. PRESIDENT. DAC USIA TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS FACES A MOMENT OF GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY. WHAT IS AT STAKE IS NOT JUST THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTIES NSC DIRECTLY INVOLVED. NOR JUST THE INTERESTS OF ALL MEMBER INR STATES. BUT THE VERY FATE OF MANKIND. IF TODAY THE UNITED CIA NATIONS SHOULD PROVE ITSELF INEFFECTIVE. IT MAY HAVE PROVED NSA OSD ITSELF SO FOR ALL TIME. ARMY NAVY IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, NOT ONLY AS ACTING SECRETARY-CENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUT AS A HUMAN BEING, I WOULD BE FAILING ATR IN MY DUTY IF I DID NOT EXPRESS MY PROFOUND HOPE AND CONVICTION

THAT MODERATION, SELF-RESTRAINT AND GOOD SENSE WILL PREVAIL OVER ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. IN THIS SITUATION, WHERE THE VERY EXISTENCE OF MANKIND IS IN THE BALANCE, I DERIVE SOME CONSOLATION FROM THE FACT THAT THERE IS SOME COMMON GROUND IN THE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE TOUNCIL. IRRESPECTIVE OF THE FATE OF THOSE RESOLUTIONS, THAT COMMON GROUND REMAINS. IT CALLS FOR URGENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN-THE PARTIES DIRECTLY INVOLVED, THOUGH, AS I SAID EARLIER, THE REST OF THE WORLD IS ALSO AN INTERESTED PARTY. IN THIS CONTEXT I CANNOT HELP EXPRESSING THE VIEW THAT SOME OF THE MEASURES PROPOSED OR TAKEN, WHICH THE COUNCIL IS CALLED UPON TO APPROVE, ARE VERY UNUSUAL, AND I MIGHT SAY EVEN EXTRAORDINARY. EXCEPT IN WARTIME.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBER GOVERNMENTS, WHO HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER AMONGST THEMSELVES AND WITH ME. I HAVE SENT. THROUGH THE

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-2- 1449, OCTOBER 24, 12 A.M., FROM NEW YORK

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, THE FOLLOWING IDENTICALLY WORDED MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR:

"I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ADDRESS AN URGENT APPEAL TO YOU IN THE PRESENT CRITICAL SITUATION. THESE REPRESENTATIVES FEEL THAT IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ALL CONCERNED SHOULD REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION WHICH MAY AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION AND BRING WITH IT THE RISK OF WAR. IN THEIR VIEW IT IS IMPORTANT THAT TIME SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ENABLE THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO GET TOGETHER WITH A VIEW TO RESOLVING THE PRESENT CRISIS PEACEFULLY AND NORMALIZING THE SITUATION IN THE CARIBBEAN. THIS INVOLVES ON THE ONE HAND THE VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION OF ALL ARMS SHIPMENTS TO CUBA. AND ALSO THE VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION OF THE QUARANTINE MEASURES INVOLVING THE SEARCHING OF SHIPS BOUND FOR CUBA. I BELIEVE THAT SUCH VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION FOR A PERIOD OF TWO TO THREE WEEKS WILL GREATLY EASE THE SITUATION AND GIVE TIME TO THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO MEET AND DISCUSS WITH A VIEW TO FINDING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. IN THIS CONTEXT I SHALL GLADLY MAKE MYSELF AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTIES FOR WHATEVER SERVICES I MAY BE ABLE TO PERFORM. I URGENTLY APPEAL TO YOUR EXCELLENCY TO GIVE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION TO THIS MESSAGE. I HAVE SENT AN IDENTICAL MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR."

I SHOULD ALSO LIKE TO TAKE THIS OCCASION TO ADDRESS AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA. YESTERDAY AMBASSADOR GARCIA-INCHAUSTEGUI OF CUBA RECALLED THE WORDS OF HIS PRESIDENT, WORDS WHICH WERE UITTERED FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY JUST OVER TWO WEEKS AGO, AND-I-QUOTE:

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-3- 1449, OCTOBER 24, 12 A.M., FROM NEW YORK

"WERE THE UNITED STATES ABLE TO GIVE US PROOF, BY WORD AND DEED, THAT IT WOULD NOT CARRY OUT AGGRESSION AGAINST OUR COUNTRY, THEN, WE DECLARE SOLEMNLY BEFORE YOU HERE AND NOW, OUR WEAPONS WOULD BE UNNECESSARY AND OUR ARMY REDUNDANT."

HERE AGAIN I FEEL THAT ON THE BASIS OF DISCUSSION, SOME COMMON GROUND MAY BE FOUND THROUGH WHICH A WAY MAY BE TRACED OUT OF THE PRESENT IMPASSE. I BELIEVE IT WOULD ALSO CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE SAME END IF THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR MILITARY FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS IN CUBA WOULD BE SUSPENDED DURING THE PERIOD OF NEGOTIATIONS.

MP. PRESIDENT, I NOW MAKE A MOST SOLEMN APPEAL THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS IMMEDIATELY, EVEN THIS NIGHT, IF POSSIBLE, IRRESPECTIVE OF ANY OTHER PROCEDURES WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE OR WHICH COULD BE INVOKED.

I REALIZE THAT IF MY APPEAL IS HERDED, THE FIRST SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED WILL BE THE MODALITIES, AND THAT ALL PARTIES CONCERNED WILL HAVE TO AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THOSE RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH FALL ON THEM BEFORE ANY AGREEMENT AS A WHOLE COULD BECOME EFFECTIVE. I HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT THE NEED FOR SUCH DISCUSSION WILL NOT DETER THE PARTIES CONCERNED FROM UNJERTAYING THESE DISCUSSIONS. IN MY VIEW IT WOULD BE SMORT-SIGHTED FOR THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO SEEK ASSURANCES OF THE END RESULT BEFORE THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE EVEN BEGUN.

I HAVE STATED IN MY MESSAGE TO BOTH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR THAT I SHALL GLASLY MAKE MYSELF AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTIES FOR WHATEVER SERVICES I MAY BE TALE TO PERFORM. I REPEAT THAT PLEDGE NOW.

DURING THE SEVENTEEN YEARS THAT HAVE PASSED SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, THERE HAS NEVER-BEEN A MOSE DAMAZEOUS OR CLOSER CONFRONTATION OF THE MAJOR POWERS. AT A TIME THEN THE DAMGER TO WORLD PEACE WAS LESS IMMEDIATE. OR SO IT APPEARS BY COMPARISON MY DISTINGUISHED PREDECESSOR SAID:

-4- 1449, OCTOBER 24, 12 A.M., FROM NEW YORK

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER ARE, BY FAP, GREATER THAN THE ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THEY ARE EMPODIED, AND THE AIMS WHICH THEY ARE TO SAFEGUARD ARE HOLIER THAN THE POLICIES OF ANY SINGLE MATION OR PEOPLE." HE WENT ON TO SAY: "THE DISCRETION AND IMPARTIALITY... IMPOSED ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BY THE CHAPACTER OF HIS IMMEDIATE TASK MAY NOT DEGENERATE INTO A POLICY OF EXPEDIENCY... A SECRETARY-GENERAL CANNOT SERVE ON ANY OTHER ASSUMPTION THAN THAT -- WITHIN THE NECESSARY LIMITS OF HUMAN FRAILTY AND HONEST DIFFERENCES OF OPINION -- ALL MEMBER NATIONS HONOUR THEIR PLEDGE TO OBSERVE ALL ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER..."

IT IS AFTER CONSIDERABLE DELIBERATION THAT I HAVE DECIDED TO SEND THE TWO MESSAGES TO WHICH I HAVE REFERRED EARLIER, AND LIKEVISE I HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE THIS BRIEF INTERVENTION TONIGHT BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL INCLUDING THE APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF CUBA.

I HOPE THAT AT THIS MOMENT, NOT ONLY IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER BUT IN THE WORLD OUTSIDE, GOOD SENSE AND UNDERSTANDING WILL BE PLACED ABOVE THE ANGER OF THE MOMENT OR THE PRIDE OF NATIONS. THE PATH OF NEGOTIATION AND COMPROMISE IS THE ONLY COURSE BY WHICH THE PEACE OF THE WORLD CAN BE SECURED AT THIS CRITICAL MCMENT.

R. PRESIDENT, I THANK YOU.

STEVENSON

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Note: Advance copies to 8/3-0.